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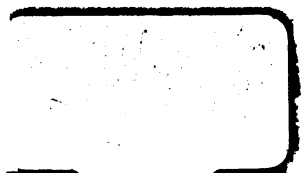
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WITH ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Designed for the Use of the
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BY A TEACHER OF YOUTH.


IMPROVEMENTS SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety.

It is divided into four parts, viz. ORTHOGRAPHY, ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX, and PROSODY.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

LETTERS.

ORTHOGRAPHY teaches the nature and powers of letters, and the just method of spelling words.

A letter is the first principle, or least part of a word.

Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

A vowel is a simple articulate sound, formed by the impulse of the voice.

A consonant cannot be perfectly sounded by itself; but, joined with a vowel, forms an articulate sound.

The vowels are, *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*.

W and *y* are consonants when they begin a word or syllable; but in every other situation they are called vowels.

A diphthong is the union of two vowels, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice; as, *ea* in *beat*, *ou* in *found*.

A proper diphthong is that in which two vowels are sounded; as, *oi* in *voice*, *ou* in

An improper diphthong has but one of the vowels sounded ; as, *ea* in eagle, *oa* in boat.

SYLLABLES.

A syllable is a sound either simple or compounded, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice, and constituting a word, or part of a word ; as, *man*, *man-ful*.

WORDS.

Words are articulate sounds, used, by common consent, as signs of our ideas.

All words are either primitive or derivative.

Primitive words cannot be reduced to any simpler words in the language ; as, *man*, *good*, *content*.

Derivative words may be reduced to other words in English of greater simplicity ; as, *man-ful*, *goodness*, *contentment*.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY treats of the different sorts of words, their derivation, and their various modifications.

There are in English nine sorts of words, called PARTS OF SPEECH ; namely, the ARTICLE, the SUBSTANTIVE OR NOUN, the PRONOUN, the ADJECTIVE, the VERB, the ADVERB, the PREPOSITION, the CONJUNCTION, and the INTERJECTION.

1. An Article is a word prefixed to substantives to point them out, and to show how far their signification extends ; as, *a* garden, *an* eagle, *the* woman.

2. A Substantive or Noun is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion ; as, *man, virtue, London.*

A substantive may, in general, be distinguished by its taking an article before it, or, by its making sense of itself ; as, a *book, the sun, an apple ; temperance, industry, chastity.*

3. A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word ; as, the man is happy ; *he* is benevolent ; *he* is useful.

4. An Adjective is a word added to a substantive, to express its quality or number ; as, *An industrious man, a virtuous woman ; one man, two boys.*

An Adjective may be known by its making sense with the addition of the word *thing* ; as, a *good* thing, a *bad* thing ; or of any particular substantive ; as, a *sweet* apple, a *pleasant* prospect.

5. A Verb is a word which signifies to BE, to DO, or to SUFFER ; as, *I am, I rule, I am ruled.*

A verb may be distinguished by its making sense with any of the personal pronouns, or the word *to* before it ; as, *I walk, he plays, they write ; or, to walk, to play, to write.*

6. An Adverb is a part of speech joined to verbs, participles, adjectives and other adverbs, to express some quality or circumstance ; as, he reads *well* ; he is *greatly* admired ; a *truly* good man ; he writes *very correctly.*

An Adverb may be generally known, by its answering to the question, How ? How much ? When ? or Where ? as, in the phrase, " He reads *correctly,*" the answer to the question, How does he read ? is, *correctly.*

7. Prepositions serve to connect words with one another, and to show the relation between

them ; as, "He went *from* London *to* York ;" "she is *above* disguise ;" "they are supported *by* industry."

A preposition may be known by its admitting after it a noun or personal pronoun in the objective case ; as, with *him*, for *her*, to the *man*.

8. A Conjunction is a part of speech used to connect or join together sentences ; so as, out of two, to make one sentence. It sometimes connects only words ; as, "Thou *and* he are happy, *because* you are good."

9. Interjections are words used to express the passions or emotions of the speaker ; as, *Alas ! O ! Ah ! "Alas ! I fear for life."*

ARTICLE.

An Article is a word prefixed to substantives, to point them out, and to show how far their signification extends ; as, *a* garden, *an* eagle, *the* woman.

In English there are but two articles, *a* and *the* : *a* becomes *an** before a vowel, and before a silent *h* ; as, *an* acorn, *an* hour.

A or *an*, the indefinite article, is used to point out one single thing of the kind, without fixing precisely what that thing is ; as, "Give me *a* book ;" that is, any book.

The is called the definite article because it ascertains what particular thing is meant ; as,

* "The article *a* (in preference to *an*) must be used before words beginning with a consonant, and before the vowel *u* when long ; and the article *an* (in preference to *a*) must be used before all words beginning with a vowel, except long *u* ; before words beginning with *h* mute ; as, *an* hour, *an* heir, &c. or before words where the *h* is not mute, if the accent be on the second syllable ; as, *an* heroic action, *historical* account.

“ Give me *the* book ;” meaning some book referred to.

[A substantive without any article to limit it, is taken in its widest sense ; as, “ A candid temper is proper for man ;” that is, for all mankind.]

SUBSTANTIVE.

A Substantive or Noun is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion ; as, *man, virtue, London, &c.*

Substantives are either proper or common.

Proper names or substantives are appropriated to individuals ; as, *George, London, Thames.*

Common names or substantives stand for kinds containing many sorts, or for sorts, containing many individuals under them ; as, *animal, man, tree, &c.*

Person, number, gender, and case, belong to nouns ; they are all of the third person, when spoken *of*, and of the second, when addressed or spoken *to* ; as, “ *Blessings* attend us on every side !” “ Be grateful, *children* of men !” that is, ye children of men. Nouns have two persons.

GENDER.

Gender is the distinction of sex. There are three genders, the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.

The masculine gender denotes animals of the male kind ; as, a *man, a horse, &c.*

The feminine gender signifies animals of the female kind ; as, a *woman, a princess, &c.*

The neuter gender denotes objects which are neither males nor females ; as, a *field*, a *house*, &c.

[Some substantives naturally neuter are, by a figure of speech, converted into the masculine or feminine gender ; as when we say of the sun, *he* is setting, and of a ship, *she* sails well, &c.

In English, there are four ways of distinguishing the sex, viz.

1. By different words ; as, man, woman ; boy, girl ; son, daughter.

2. By a difference of termination ; as, duke, duchess ; count, countess ; poet, poetess ; actor, actress.

3. By adding an adjective or pronoun to the substantive ; as, a male child, a female child ; a he-goat, a she-goat.

4. By prefixing another substantive to the word ; as, a man-servant, a maid-servant.]

NUMBER.

Number is the consideration of an object, as one or more.

Substantives are of two numbers, the Singular and the Plural.

The singular number expresses but one thing ; as, a *chair*, a *table*.

The plural number signifies more than one ; as, *chairs*, *tables*.

Some nouns, from the nature of the things which they express, are used only in the singular ; as, wheat, pitch, gold, cloth, pride, &c. ; and others only in the plural ; as, bellows, scissors, lungs, riches, &c.

Some words are the same in both numbers ; as, deer, sheep, pair, &c.

The plural number is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular ; as, *dove*, *doves*, *face*, *faces*.

But when the singular ends in *o*, *x*, *ch*, *sb*, or *st*, we add, *es* in the plural ; as, *cargo*, *cargoes* ; *box*, *boxes* ; *church*, *churches* ; *lash*, *lashes* ; *kiss*, *kisses*.

Nouns ending in *f*, or *fe*, are rendered plural by changing those terminations into *ves* ; as, *loaf*, *loaves* ; *wife*, *wives*.

Nouns ending in *y*, after a consonant, form their plural in *ies* ; as, *lady*, *ladies*.

Some nouns derived from the Greek, form their plural by changing *on* for *a*, and *i* for *e* ; as, *criterion*, *criteria* ; *phenomenon*, *phenomena* ; *axis*, *axes* ; *antithesis*, *antitheses*.

Some, from the Latin, form their plural by changing *us* for *i*, and *um* for *a* ; as, *radius*, *radii* ; *magus*, *magi* ; *stratum*, *strata* ; *erratum*, *errata*.

CASES.

Cases are the different terminations, or relations of nouns and pronouns in sentences.

There are three cases ; viz. Nominative, Possessive, and Objective.

The nominative case expresses the relation of an agent or actor, or the subject of a verb ; as, "The *boy* plays ;" "the *girls* learn."

The possessive case expresses the relation of property or possession ; and is commonly formed by annexing an apostrophe and *s* to the noun ; as, "The scholar's duty ;" "My father's house ;" that is, "The duty of the scholar ;" "The house of my father."

When a plural noun ends in *s*, the possessive case is formed by adding the apostrophe ; as, "On eagles' wings ;" "the drapers' company."

Sometimes also, when the singular terminates in *s*, the apostrophical *s* is not added ; as, "For goodness' sake ;" "for righteousness' sake."

The objective case expresses the relation of an object acted upon, and generally follows a verb transitive, or preposition ; as, "Charles reads his *book* in *school*."

English substantives may be declined in the following manner :

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nominative Case.</i>	A mother.	Mothers.
<i>Possessive Case.</i>	A mother's.	Mothers'.
<i>Objective Case.</i>	A mother.	Mothers.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nominative Case.</i>	The man.	The men.
<i>Possessive Case.</i>	The man's.	The men's.
<i>Objective Case.</i>	The man.	The men.

PRONOUN.

A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word ; as, "the man is happy ; *he* is benevolent ; *he* is useful."

There are three kinds of pronouns, viz. the Personal, the Relative, and the Adjective pronouns.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

There are five Personal Pronouns, viz. *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *it* ; with their plurals, *we*, *ye* or *you*, *they*.

Personal pronouns admit of person, number, gender, and case.

The persons of pronouns are three in each of the numbers, viz.

I, is the first person*

Thou, is the second person

He, she, or it, is the third person

We, is the first person

Ye, or you, is the second person

They, is the third person

} Singular.
} Plural.

The numbers of pronouns are two, the singular and the plural; as, *I, thou, he; we, ye, they*.

Gender respects only the third person singular of the pronouns, *he, she, it*. *He* is masculine; *she* is feminine; *it* is neuter.

Personal pronouns have three cases; the nominative, the possessive, and the objective.

The personal pronouns are thus declined:

1st. PERSON SINGULAR. 1st. PLURAL.

Nom. Case. *I*.

We.

Possess. Case. *My or mine*.

Our or ours.

Object. Case. *Me*.

Us.

2d. SINGULAR. 2d. PLURAL.

Nom. Case. *Thou*.

Ye or you.

Possess. Case. *Thy or thine*.

Your or yours.

Object. Case. *Thee*.

You.

3d. SINGULAR. 3d. PLURAL.

Masc.

Masc.

Nom. Case. *He*.

They.

Possess. Case. *His*.

Their or theirs.

Object. Case. *Him*.

Them.

* The first person addresses another, speaks of himself, or some thing. the second person is addressed, or spoken to; and the third person is spoken of.

3d. SINGULAR. Fem.	3d. PLURAL. Fem.
<i>Nom. Case.</i> She.	They.
<i>Possess. Case.</i> Her or hers.	Their or theirs.
<i>Object. Case.</i> Her.	Them.

3d. SINGULAR. Neut.	3d. PLURAL. Neut.
<i>Nom. Case.</i> It.	They.
<i>Possess. Case.</i> Its.	Their or theirs.
<i>Object. Case.</i> It.	Them.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Relative Pronouns are such as relate to some word or phrase going before, called the antecedent; they are *who*, *which*, and *that*; as "The man is happy *who* lives virtuously."

What is a compound relative, including both the antecedent and the relative, and is equivalent to *that which*; as, "This is *what* I wanted;" that is to say, "*the thing which* I wanted."

Who is applied to persons; *which*, to animals and inanimate things; as, "He is a *friend, who* is faithful in adversity;" "The bird, *which* sung so sweetly, is flown;" "This is the tree, *which* produces no fruit."

That is often used as a relative, to prevent the too frequent repetition of *who* and *which*. It is applied both to persons and things; as, "He *that* acts wisely deserves praise;" "Modesty is a quality *that* highly adorns a woman."

Who is of both numbers, and is thus declined.

SINGULAR AND PLURAL.

<i>Nominative Case.</i>	Who.
<i>Possessive Case.</i>	Whose.
<i>Objective Case.</i>	Whom.

Who, which, and what, are called *Interrogatives*, when they are used in asking questions ; as, "*Who* is he ?" "*Which* is the book ?" "*What* art thou doing ?"

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective Pronouns are of a mixed nature, participating the properties both of the pronoun and the adjective. The following are of this class : *each, every, either ; this, that*, and their plurals, *these, those ; some, one, any, all*, and *such*.

The *indefinite* pronouns express their subjects in an indefinite or general manner. The following are of this kind : *some, other, any, one, all, such, &c.*

Other is declined in the following manner.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. Case.	<i>Other.</i>	<i>Others.</i>
Poss. Case.	<i>Other's.</i>	<i>Others'.</i>
Obj. Case.	<i>Other.</i>	<i>Others.</i>

This refers to the nearest person or thing, and *that* to the more distant ; as, "*This* man is more intelligent than that." *This* indicates the latter, or last mentioned ; *that* the former, or first mentioned ; as, "Wealth and poverty are both temptations ; *that* tends to excite pride, *this* discontent."

ADJECTIVE.

An Adjective is a word added to a substantive, to express its quality or number ; as, *An industrious man, a virtuous woman ; one man, two boys.*

In English, the adjective is not varied on account of gender, number, or case. Thus we say, *A careless boy ; careless girls.*

The only variation which it admits of, is that of the degrees of comparison.

There are two degrees of comparison ; the comparative, and superlative.

The positive state expresses the quality of an object, without any increase or diminution ; as, *good, wise, great.*

The comparative degree increases or lessens the positive in signification ; as, *wiser, greater, less wise.*

The superlative degree increases or lessens the positive to the highest or lowest degree ; as, *wisest, greatest, least wise.*

The simple word, or positive, becomes comparative by adding *r* or *er* ; and it becomes superlative by adding *st* or *est*. And the adverbs *more* and *most*, *less* and *least*, placed before the adjective, have the same effect ; as, *wise, more wise, most wise ; wise, less wise, least wise.*

Monosyllables, for the most part, are compared by *er* and *est* ; and dissyllables by *more* and *most* ; as, *mild, milder, mildest ; frugal, more frugal, most frugal.* Some adjectives are irregularly formed ; as,

POSITIVE. COMPARATIVE. SUPERLATIVE.

Good,	better,	best.
Bad, ill, evil,	worse,	worst.
Little,	less,	least.
Much or many,	more,	most.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
Wife,	wiser,	wisest.
Great,	greater,*	greatest.

Adjectives ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, form the comparatives, and superlatives by changing *y* into *i* ; as,

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
Happy,	happier,	happiest.

But *y* preceded by a vowel, is not changed into *i* ; as,

Gay,	gay ^{er} ,	gay ^{est} .
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VERB.

A Verb is a word which signifies to BE, to DO, or to SUFFER ; as, "I *am*, I *rule*, I *am ruled*."

Verbs are of three kinds ; TRANSITIVE, INTRANSITIVE, and PASSIVE. They are also divided into *regular*, *irregular*, and *defective*.

A *transitive verb* expresses an action which passes over from the agent to the object ; as, "I *love* my parents ;" "Cain *killed* Abel."

A *passive Verb* expresses a passion, or a suffering, or the receiving of an action, and necessarily implies an object acted upon, and an agent by which it is acted upon ; as, to be loved ; "My parents are *loved* by me ;" "Abel was *killed* by Cain."

An *intransitive Verb* expresses either action or passion, being, or a state or condition of being, and will not govern an objective case ; as, "I *am*, I *sleep*, I *sit*, I *walk*."

Auxiliary or Helping Verbs, are those by the help of which the English verbs are principally

* Adjectives, forming their comparative and superlative degree by adding *r* or *er* ; and *st* or *est*, are called regular.

conjugated ; they are, *do, be, have, shall, will, may, can*, with their variations; and *must*, which has no variation. *Do, be*, and *have*, when used alone, are principal verbs

Verbs have PERSON, NUMBER, MODE, and TENSE.

Voice expresses the different circumstances in which we consider an object, whether as acting, or being acted upon. The *Active Voice* signifies action; as, *He kills; she talks*. The *Passive Voice* signifies suffering, or being the object of an action; as, *He was wounded*.

NUMBER AND PERSON.

Verbs have two numbers, the Singular and the Plural; as, "I run, we run," &c.

In each number there are three persons; as,

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>First Person.</i>	I love.	We love.
<i>Second Person.</i>	Thou lovest.	Ye love.
<i>Third Person.</i>	He loves.	They love.

MODE.

Mode is a particular form of the verb, showing the manner in which the being, action, or passion is represented.

There are five modes of verbs, the INDICATIVE, the IMPERATIVE, the POTENTIAL, the SUBJUNCTIVE, and the INFINITIVE.

The Indicative Mode simply indicates or declares a thing; as, "*I see; they know;*" or it asks a question; as, "*Seest thou? Do they know?*"

The Imperative Mode is used for commanding, or entreating; as, "*Depart thou; mind ye; let us stay; go in peace.*"

The Potential Mode implies possibility or liberty, power, will, or obligation, and is known by one of these words, *may, can, might, would, could, should, must*; as, "*It may rain; he may*

go or stay ; I can ride ; he would walk ; they should learn "

The Subjunctive Mode represents a thing under a condition, motive, wish, or supposition, &c. ; and is preceded by a conjunction, implying doubt, expressed or understood, and attended by another verb ; as, " I will respect him, *though* he chide me ; " " Were he good, he would be happy : " that is, " *if* he were good."

The Infinitive Mode expresses a thing in a general and unlimited manner, without any distinction of number or person, and is generally known by the sign *to* before it ; as, " to *act*, to *speak*, to *be* feared."

A participle* is a word derived from a verb, and has the nature of a verb, a noun, and an adjective ; as, " She is *instructing* us in reading ; " " *Learned* men are useful ; " " *Flying* clouds appear." There are three participles ; the Present denotes continuance of action, and always ends in *ing* ; the Perfect or Passive ends in *d*, *t*, or *n*, and signifies action perfected ; and the Compound Perfect is formed by prefixing *having*, to the perfect participle ; as, " *loving*, *loved*, *having loved*."

TENSE.

Tense is the distinction of time, and seems to admit only of the Present, Past, and Future ; but to mark it more accurately, it is made to consist of six variations, viz. the PRESENT, the IMPERFECT, the PERFECT, the PLUPERFECT, and the FIRST and SECOND FUTURE.

* The participle has its name from participating the properties of verbs, nouns, and adjectives.

The Present Tense represents an action or event as passing at the time in which it is mentioned; as, "*I rule; I am ruled; I think; I fear.*"

The Imperfect Tense represents the action or event, either as past and finished, or as remaining unfinished at a certain time past; as, "*I loved her for her modesty and virtue;*" "*They were travelling post when he met them.*"

The Perfect Tense not only refers to what is past, but also conveys an allusion to the present time, and is formed by the auxiliary *have*, *hast*, or *has*, and the perfect participle; as, "*I have finished my letter;*" "*I have seen the person that was recommended to me.*"

The Pluperfect Tense represents a thing, not only as past, but also as prior to some other point of time specified in the sentence, and is formed by the auxiliary *had* or *hadst*, and the perfect participle; as, "*I had finished my letter before he arrived.*"

The First Future Tense represents the action as yet to come, either with or without respect to the precise time when, and is formed by the sign *shall* or *will*, with the present tense of the verb; as, "*The sun will rise to-morrow;*" "*I shall see them again.*"

The Second Future intimates that the action will be fully accomplished at or before the time of another future action or event, and is formed by placing *shall have* or *will have* before the perfect participle; as, "*I shall have dined at (or before) one o'clock;*" "*The two houses*

will have finished their business when (or before) the governor comes to prorogue them."

The Conjugation of a verb is naming the present tense, the imperfect, and the perfect participle; and is also the regular combination and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, modes, and tenses. The conjugation or declension* of all transitive, and of many intransitive verbs, in the *active* form, is styled the **ACTIVE VOICE**.

The verb *To have*, is conjugated in the following manner.

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PERF. PART.
Have.	Had.	Had.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mode.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 st . <i>Perf.</i> I have	1. We have.
2 ^d . <i>Perf.</i> Thou hast.	2. Ye or you have.
3 ^d . <i>Perf.</i> He, she, or } it hath or has. }	3. They have.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I had.	1. We had.
2. Thou hadst.	2. Ye or you had.
3. He, &c. had.	3. They had.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I have had.	1. We have had.
2. Thou hast had.	2. Ye or you have had.
3. He has had.	3. They have had.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I had had.	1. We had had.
2. Thou hadst had.	2. Ye or you had had.
3. He had had.	3. They had had.

* Varying a verb through its modes and tenses is called **declension**.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall *or* will have.
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt have.
3. He shall *or* will have.

PLURAL.

1. We shall *or* will have.
2. Ye *or* you shall *or* will have.
3. They shall *or* will have.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall have had *
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt have had.
3. He shall *or* will have had.

PLURAL.

1. We shall have had.
2. Ye *or* you shall *or* will have had.
3. They shall *or* will have had.

Imperative Mode.

SINGULAR.

2. Have thou, *or* do thou have.

PLURAL.

2. Have ye, *or* do ye *or* you have.

Potential Mode.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I may *or* can have.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst have.
3. He may *or* can have.

PLURAL.

1. We may *or* can have.
2. Ye *or* you may *or* can have.
3. They may *or* can have.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I might, could, would, *or* should have.
2. †Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, *or* shouldst have.
3. He might, could, would, *or* should have.

PLURAL.

1. We might, could, would *or* should have.
2. Ye *or* you might, could, would, *or* should have.
3. They might, could, would, *or* should have.

* *Will* is not used in the first person in the second future tense.

† The auxiliaries of the potential mode, when applied to the subjunctive, do not change the termination of the second person singular. We properly say, "If thou *mayst* *or* *canst* go;" "Though thou *mightst* live."

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I may *or* can have had.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst have had.
3. He may *or* can have had.

PLURAL.

1. We may *or* can have had.
2. Ye *or* you may *or* can have had.
3. They may *or* can have had

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I might, could, would, *or* should have had.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, *or* shouldst have had.
3. He might, could, would, *or* should have had.

PLURAL.

1. We might, could, would, *or* should have had.
2. Ye *or* you might, could, would, *or* should have had.
3. They might, could, would, *or* should have had.

Subjunctive Mode.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I have.
2. If thou have.
3. If he have.

PLURAL.

1. If we have.
2. If ye *or* you have.
3. If they have.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I had
2. If thou had.
3. If he had.

PLURAL.

1. If we had.
2. If ye *or* you had.
3. If they had.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I have had.
2. If thou have had.
3. If he have had.

PLURAL.

1. If we have had.
2. If ye *or* you have had.
3. If they have had.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I had had.
2. If thou had had.
3. If he had had.

PLURAL.

1. If we had had.
2. If ye *or* you had had.
3. If they had had.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I *shall or will* have.
2. If thou *shall or will* have.
3. If he *shall or will* have.

PLURAL.

1. If we *shall or will* have.
2. If ye *or you shall or will* have.
3. If they *shall or will* have.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I *shall* have had.
2. If thou *shall or will* have had.
3. If he *shall or will* have had.

PLURAL.

1. If we *shall* have had.
2. If ye *or you shall or will* have had.
3. If they *shall or will* have had.

Infinitive Mode.

PRESENT. To have.

PERFECT. To have had.

Participles.

PRESENT OR ACTIVE.

Having.

PERFECT OR PASSIVE.

Had.

COMPOUND PERFECT.

Having had.

The verb *To be*, is conjugated as follows.

PRESENT.

Be *or* am.

IMPERFECT.

Was.

PERT. PART.

Been.

Indicative Mode.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I am. | 1. We are. |
| 2. Thou art. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you are. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it is. | 3. They are. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. I was. | 1. We were. |
| 2. Thou wast. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you were. |
| 3. He was. | 3. They were. |

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I have been.
2. Thou hast been.
3. He hath or has been.

PLURAL.

1. We have been.
2. Ye or you have been.
3. They have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I had been.
2. Thou hadst been.
3. He had been.

PLURAL.

1. We had been.
2. Ye or you had been.
3. They had been.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall or will be.
2. Thou shalt or wilt be.
3. He shall or will be.

PLURAL.

1. We shall or will be.
2. Ye or you shall or will be.
3. They shall or will be.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall have been.
2. Thou shalt or wilt have been.
3. He shall or will have been.

PLURAL.

1. We shall have been.
2. Ye or you shall or will have been.
3. They shall or will have been.

Imperative Mode.

SINGULAR.

2. Be thou, or do thou be.

PLURAL.

2. Be ye or you, or do ye be.

Potential Mode.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I may or can be.
2. Thou mayst or canst be.
3. He may or can be.

PLURAL.

1. We may or can be.
2. Ye or you may or can be.
3. They may or can be.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I might, could, would, or should be.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst be.
3. He might, could, would, or should be.

PLURAL.

1. We might, could, would, or should be.
2. Ye or you might, could, would or should be.
3. They might, could, would, or should be.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I may *or* can have been.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst have been.
3. He may *or* can have been.

PLURAL.

1. We may *or* can have been.
2. Ye *or* you may *or* can have been.
3. They may *or* can have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I might, could, would *or* should have been.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, *or* shouldst have been.
3. He might, could, would, *or* should have been.

PLURAL.

1. We might, could, would, *or* should have been.
2. Ye *or* you might, could, would, *or* should have been.
3. They might, could, would, *or* should have been.

Subjunctive Mode.

PRESENT TENSE.*

SINGULAR.

1. If I be.
2. If thou be.
3. If he be.

PLURAL.

1. If we be.
2. If ye *or* you be.
3. If they be.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I were.
2. If thou wert.
3. If he were.

PLURAL.

1. If we were.
2. If ye *or* you were.
3. If they were.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I have been.
2. If thou have been.
3. If he have been.

PLURAL.

1. If we have been.
2. If ye *or* you have been.
3. If they have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I had been.
2. If thou had been.
3. If he had been.

PLURAL.

1. If we had been.
2. If ye *or* you had been.
3. If they had been.

* The present tense of the subjunctive mode is sometimes used to express future time.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I shall *or* will be.
2. If thou shall *or* will be.
3. If he shall *or* will be.

PLURAL.

1. If we shall *or* will be.
2. If ye *or* you shall *or* will be.
3. If they shall *or* will be.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I shall have been.
2. If thou shall *or* will have been.
3. If he shall *or* will have been.

PLURAL.

1. If we shall have been.
2. If ye *or* you shall *or* will have been.
3. If they shall *or* will have been.

Infinitive Mode.

PRESENT TENSE. To be. PERFECT. To have been.

Participles.

PRESENT. Being. PERFECT. Been.
COMPOUND PERFECT. Having been.

OF THE CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

Regular verbs form their imperfect tense of the indicative* and subjunctive mode, and their perfect participle, by adding to the verb *ed*, or *d* only, when the verb ends in *e*; as,

PRESENT.	IMPERF.	PERF. PARTICIP.
I love.	I lov'd.	Lov'd.
I favour.	I favoured.	Favoured.
I heat.	I heated.	Heated.

A regular verb is conjugated in the following manner.

PRESENT.	IMPERF.	PERF. PARTICIP.
Love.	Lov'd.	Lov'd

* Except the second person singular of the indicative mode imperfect tense.

ACTIVE VOICE.**Indicative Mode.****PRESENT TENSE.****SINGULAR.**

1. I love.
2. Thou lovest.
3. He, she, or it loveth or loves.

PLURAL.

1. We love.
2. Ye or you love.
3. They love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.**SINGULAR.**

1. I loved.
2. Thou lovedst.
3. He loved.

PLURAL.

1. We loved.
2. Ye or you loved.
3. They loved.

PERFECT TENSE.**SINGULAR.**

1. I have loved.
2. Thou hast loved.
3. He hath or has loved.

PLURAL.

1. We have loved.
2. Ye or you have loved.
3. They have loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.**SINGULAR.**

1. I had loved.
2. Thou hadst loved.
3. He had loved.

PLURAL.

1. We had loved.
2. Ye or you had loved.
3. They had loved.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.**SINGULAR.**

1. I shall or will love.
2. Thou shalt or wilt love.
3. He shall or will love.

PLURAL.

1. We shall or will love.
2. Ye or you shall or will love.
3. They shall or will love.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.**SINGULAR.**

1. I shall have loved.
2. Thou shalt or wilt have loved.
3. He shall or will have loved.

PLURAL.

1. We shall have loved.
2. Ye or you shall or will have loved.
3. They shall or will have loved.

Imperative Mode.**SINGULAR.**

1. Love thou, or do thou love.

PLURAL.

2. Love ye or you, or do ye love.

Potential Mode.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I may *or* can love.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst love.
3. He may *or* can love.

PLURAL.

1. We may *or* can love.
2. Ye *or* you may *or* can love.
3. They may *or* can love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I might, could, would *or* should love.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, *or* shouldst love.
3. He might, could, would, *or* should love.

PLURAL.

1. We might, could, would, *or* should love.
2. Ye *or* you might, could, would, *or* should love.
3. They might, could, would, *or* should love.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I may *or* can have loved.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst have loved.
3. He may *or* can have loved.

PLURAL.

1. We may *or* can have loved.
2. Ye *or* you may *or* can have loved.
3. They may *or* can have loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I might, could, would, *or* should have loved.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, *or* shouldst have loved.
3. He might, could, would, *or* should have loved.

PLURAL.

1. We might, could, would *or* should have loved.
2. Ye *or* you might, could, would, *or* should have loved.
3. They might, could, would, *or* should have loved.

Subjunctive Mode.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I love.
2. If thou love.
3. If he love.

PLURAL.

1. If we love.
2. If ye *or* you love.
3. If they love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I loved.
2. If thou loved.
3. If he loved.

PLURAL.

1. If we loved.
2. If ye *or* you loved.
3. If they loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I have loved.
2. If thou have loved.
3. If he have loved.

PLURAL.

1. If we have loved.
2. If ye *or* you have loved.
3. If they have loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I had loved.
2. If thou had loved.
3. If he had loved.

PLURAL.

1. If we had loved.
2. If ye *or* you had loved.
3. If they had loved.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I shall *or* will love.
2. If thou shall *or* will love.
3. If he shall *or* will love.

PLURAL.

1. If we shall *or* will love.
2. If ye *or* you shall *or* will love.
3. If they shall *or* will love.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I shall have loved.
2. If thou shall *or* will have loved.
3. If he shall *or* will have loved.

PLURAL.

1. If we shall have loved.
2. If ye *or* you shall *or* will have loved.
3. If they shall *or* will have loved.

Infinitive Mode.

PRESENT. To love.

PERFECT. To have loved.

Participles.

PRESENT. Loving.

PERFECT. Loved.

COMPOUND PERFECT. Having loved.

PASSIVE.

A Passive Verb is formed by annexing the perfect participle of any verb to the auxiliary

verb *to be*, through all its variations of number, person, mode, and tense, in the following manner.

PRESENT.	IMPERF.	PERFECT PART.
Be or am loved.	Was loved.	Been loved.

PASSIVE VOICE.*

Indicative Mode.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I am loved.	1. We are loved.
2. Thou art loved.	2. Ye or you are loved.
3. He is loved.	3. They are loved.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I was loved.	1. We were loved.
2. Thou wast loved.	2. Ye or you were loved.
3. He was loved.	3. They were loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I have been loved.	1. We have been loved.
2. Thou hast been loved.	2. Ye or you have been loved.
3. He hath or has been loved.	3. They have been loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I had been loved.	1. We had been loved.
2. Thou hadst been loved.	2. Ye or you had been loved.
3. He had been loved.	3. They had been loved.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. I shall or will be loved.	1. We shall or will be loved.
2. Thou shalt or wilt be loved.	2. Ye or you shall or will be loved.
3. He shall or will be loved.	3. They shall or will be loved.

*The conjugation or declension of a verb, in the *passive* form, is styled the **PASSIVE VOICE**.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I shall have been loved. | 1. We shall have been loved. |
| 2. Thou shalt or wilt have been loved. | 2. Ye or you shall or will have been loved. |
| 3. He shall or will have been loved. | 3. They shall or will have, been loved. |

Imperative Mode.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. Be thou loved, <i>or</i> do thou be loved. | 2. Be ye <i>or</i> you loved, <i>or</i> do ye be loved. |
|---|---|

Potential Mode.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can be loved. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can be loved. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst be loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can be loved. |
| 3. He may <i>or</i> can be loved. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can be loved. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be loved. | 1. We might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be loved. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst be loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be loved. |
| 3. He might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be loved. | 3. They might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be loved. |

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can have been loved. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can have been loved. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst have been loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can have been loved. |
| 3. He may <i>or</i> can have been loved. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can have been loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I might, could, would, *or* should have been loved.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, *or* shouldst have been loved.
3. He might, could, would, *or* should have been loved.

PLURAL.

1. We might, could, would, *or* should have been loved.
2. Ye *or* you might, could, would, *or* should have been loved.
3. They might, could, would, *or* should have been loved.

Subjunctive Mode.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I be loved.
2. If thou be loved.
3. If he be loved.

PLURAL.

1. If we be loved.
2. If ye *or* you be loved.
3. If they be loved.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I were loved.
2. If thou wert loved.
3. If he were loved.

PLURAL.

1. If we were loved.
2. If ye *or* you were loved.
3. If they were loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I have been loved.
2. If thou have been loved.
3. If he have been loved.

PLURAL.

1. If we have been loved.
2. If ye *or* you have been loved.
3. If they have been loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I had been loved.
2. If thou had been loved.
3. If he had been loved.

PLURAL.

1. If we had been loved.
2. If ye *or* you had been loved.
3. If they had been loved.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I shall *or* will be loved.
2. If thou shall *or* will be loved.
3. If he shall *or* will be loved.

PLURAL.

1. If we shall *or* will be loved.
2. If ye *or* you shall *or* will be loved.
3. If they shall *or* will be loved.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. If I shall have been loved. | 1. If we shall have been loved. |
| 2. If thou shall <i>or</i> will have been loved. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will have been loved. |
| 3. If he shall <i>or</i> will have been loved. | 3. If they shall <i>or</i> will have been loved. |

Infinitive Mode.

PRESENT TENSE.

PERFECT.

To be loved.

To have been loved.

Participles.

PRESENT. *Being loved.*PERFECT OR PASSIVE. *Loved.*COMPOUND PERFECT. *Having been loved.*

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular Verbs do not form their imperfect tense of the indicative and subjunctive mode, and their perfect participle, by adding to the verb *ed*, or *d* only when the verb ends in *e*. The following is a tolerably complete list of them.

<i>Pres. Tense.</i>	<i>Pres. Part.</i>	<i>Imp. pf. Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	<i>Comp. P. Part.</i>
Abide	abiding	abode	abode	having abode
Arise*		arose	arisen	
Awake		awoke, <i>or</i> awaked	awaked	
Be <i>or</i> am		was	been	
Bear, to bring forth		bare	born	
Bear, to carry		bore	borne	
Beat		beat	beat, <i>or</i> beaten	
Begin		began	begun	
Bend		bent, <i>or</i> bended	bent, <i>or</i> bended	
Bereave		bereft, <i>or</i> bereaved	bereft, <i>or</i> bereaved	
Beseech		besought	besought	
Bid		bade, bad, bid	bidden, bid	
Bind		bound	bound	
Bite		bit	bitten, bit	

* Verbs compounded with prepositions, end the same in conjugation as their simples; as, *Arise*, *arose*, *arisen*; *rise*, *rose*, *risen*.

<i>Pres. Tense.</i>	<i>Pres. Part.</i>	<i>Imperf. Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	<i>Comp. P. Part.</i>
Bleed,	bleeding	bled	bled	having bled
Blow		blew	blown	
Break		brake, broke	broken	
Breed		bred	bred	
Bring		brought	brought	
Build		built, or builded	built	
Burst		burst	burst	
Buy		bought	bought	
Cast		cast	cast	
Catch		caught, catched	caught	
Chide		chid	chidden, chid	
Choose		chose	chosen	
Cleave, to ad- here, to stick }		clave, or clove	cloven, or cleft	
Cleave, to split }		clove, or cleft	cleft	
Cling		clung	clung	
Clothe		clad, or clothed	clad, or clothed	
Come		came	come	
Cost		cost	cost	
Crow		crew	crowed	
Crawl		crept, or creaped	crept	
Cut		cut	cut	
Dare, to venture		durst	dared	
Deal		dealt	dealt	
Dig		dug, or digged	digged	
Do		did	done	
Draw		drew	drawn	
Drive		drove	driven	
Drink		drank	drunk, drunken	
Dwell		dwelt	dwelt	
Eat		ate, eat	eaten	
Fall		fell	fallen	
Feed		fed	fed	
Fel		felt	felt	
Fight		fought	fought	
Find		found	found	
Fee		fled	fled	
Fling		flung	flung	
Fly		flew	flown	
Forake		forlook	forfaken	
Freeze		froze	frozen	
Get		got	got, or gotten	
Gild		gilded, or gilt	gilded, or gilt	
Gird		girded, or girt	girded, or girt	

<i>Pres. Tense.</i>	<i>Pres. Part.</i>	<i>Imperf. Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	<i>Comp. P. Part.</i>
Give	giving	gave	given	having given
Go		went	gone	
Grave		graved	graved, or graven	
Grind		ground	ground	
Grow		grew	grown	
Have		had	had	
Hang		hung	hung, or hanged	
Hear		heard	heard	
Hew		hewed	hewed, or hewn	
Hide		hid	hid, or hidden	
Hit		hit	hit	
Hold		held	held, or holden	
Hurt		hurt	hurt	
Keep		kept	kept	
Knit		knit, knitted	knit	
Know		knew	known	
Lade		laded	laden	
Lay		laid	laid	
Lead		led	led	
Leave		left	left	
Lend		lent	lent	
Let		let	let	
Light		lit, light, lighted	lighted, or lit	
Lie, to lie down	lie down	lay	lain, or lien	
Load		loaded	loaden, or loaded	
Lose		lost	lost	
Make		made	made	
Meet		met	met	
Mow		mowed	mown	
Pay		paid	paid	
Put		put	put	
Read		read	read	
Rend		rent	rent	
Rid		rid	rid	
Ride		rode	ridden, or rid	
Ring		rang, or rung	rung	
Rise		rose	risen	
Rive		rived	riven	
Run		ran	run	
Saw		sawed	sawn, or sawed	
Say		said	said	
See		saw	seen	
See		sought	sought	
Seeth		seethed	sodden	

<i>Pres. Tense.</i>	<i>Pres. Part.</i>	<i>Imperf. Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	<i>Comp. P. Part.</i>
Sell	selling	fold	fold	having sold
Send		sent	sent	
Set		set	set	
Shake		shook	shaken	
Shape		shaped	shapen	
Shave		shaved	shaven	
Shear		sheared	shorn	
Shed		shed	shed	
Shine		shone, or shined	shined	
Shoe		shod	shod	
Show		showed	shown	
Shoot		shot	shot	
Shrink		shrank, shrunk	shrunk	
Shred		shred	shred	
Shut		shut	shut	
Sing		sang	sung	
Sink		sank, sunk	sunk, sunken	
Sit		sat	sitten	
Slay		slew	slain	
Sleep		slept	slept	
Slide		slid	slidden	
Sling		slang, or slung	slung	
Slink		slunk	slunk	
Slit		slit	slit	
Smite		smote	smitten	
Sow		sowed	sown	
Speak		spake, spoke	spoken	
Speed		sped	sped	
Spend		spent	spent	
Spill		spilled, or spilt	spilt	
Spin		span	spun	
Spit		spat, spit	spitten, spit	
Split		split	split	
Spread		spread	spread	
Spring		spring, or sprang	sprung	
Stand		stood	stood	
Steal		stole	stolen	
Stick		stuck	stuck	
Sting		stung	stung	
Stink		stank, stunk	stunk	
Stride		strode	stridden	
Strike		struck	stricken, or strucken	
String		strung	strung	

<i>Pres. Tense.</i>	<i>Pres. Part.</i>	<i>Imperf. Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	<i>Comp. P. Part</i>
Strive	striving	strove	striven	having striven
Strow, or frew		strowed, or frewed	strown, strowed, frewed	
Swear		sware, swore	sworn	
Sweat		sweat	sweat	
Sweep		swept	swept	
Swell		swelled	swollen	
Swim, to float		swam, or swum	swum	
Swing		swung	swung	
Take		took	taken	
Teach		taught	taught	
Tear		tore	torn	
Tell		told	told	
Think		thought	thought	
Thrive		throve	thriven	
Throw, to fling		threw	thrown	
Thrust		thrust	thrust	
Tread		trod	trodden	
Wax		waxed	waxen	
Wear		wore	worn	
Weave		wove	woven	
Weep		wept	wept	
Win		won	won	
Wind		wound	wound	
Work		worked, or wrought	wrought	
Wring		wrung	wrung	
Write		wrote	written	

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs are those which are used only in some of the modes and tenses; as, *can, could; must, &c.*

The principal of them are the following:

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PERFECT PART.
Can	could	_____
May	might	_____
Shall	should	_____
Will	would	_____
Must	must	_____
Ought	ought	_____
→	quoth	_____

ADVERB.

Some adverbs are compared like adjectives; as,

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
Soon,	sooner,	soonest.
Often,	oftener,	oftenest.
Well,	better,	best.

Adverbs ending in *ly*, are compared by *more* and *most*; as,

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
Wisely,	more wisely,	most wisely.

Most adverbs are formed by annexing *y* or *ly* to an adjective; as, *full*, *fully*; *wise*, *wisely*; or by changing *e* for *y*; as, *noble*, *nobly*.

Adjectives ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change *y* for *i* to form the adverb; as, *Happy*, *happily*.

Adverbs may be reduced to classes.

Of Comparison; as, *Better*, *best*, *less*, *least*, *more*, *most*, *very*, *alike*, *almost*, &c.

Of Time; as, *Now*, *to-day*, *before*, *yesterday*, *heretofore*, *long since*, &c.

Of Place; as, *Where*, *there*, *elsewhere*, *everywhere*, *nowhere*, *whither*, *hither*, *thither*, *above*, *below*, *whence*, *forward*, &c.

Of Number; as, *Once*, *twice*, *four times*, *rarely*, *seldom*, *often*, &c.

Of Order; as, *Firstly*, *secondly*, *lastly*, *finally*, &c.

Of Quantity; as, *How*, *how much*, *enough*, *some-what*, *sufficiently*, &c.

Of Affirming; as, *Verily*, *truly*, *undoubtedly*, *indeed*, *surely*, &c.

Of Denying; as, *Nay*, *not*, *no wise*, &c.

Of Quality; as, *Prudently*, *wisely*, *constantly*, &c.

A phrase, composed of a preposition and adjective, or preposition and noun, is used adverbially; as, *in fine*, *in general*, *in vain*; that is, *finally*, *generally*, *ineffectually* or *vainly*.

PREPOSITION.

Prepositions connect words with one another, and show the relation between them. They are, for the most part, placed before nouns and pronouns; as, "He went *from* London *to* York;" "She is *above* disguise;" "They are supported *by* him and me."

Prepositions are separable or inseparable.

The separable prepositions may be used separately from other words; as, Above, about, over, under, at, after, with, &c.

Some of these are sometimes conjoined with other words; as, Overtake, undertake, afterward, &c.

The inseparable prepositions are used only in the composition of words; such as, *be, fore, mis,* &c. "Betimes, foretel, misconduct."

The following are the principal prepositions:

of	for	into	within	down
to	by	at	without	on or upon
from	in	with	up	off
over	below	before	beyond	against
through	beneath	after	about	among
above	under	behind	near	between

CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of speech that connects or joins together sentences; so as, out of two, to make one sentence. It sometimes connects only words.

Conjunctions are divided into two sorts, the COPULATIVE and DISJUNCTIVE.

Copulative Conjunctions connect words or sentences, and continue the same sense, by expressing an addition, a supposition, a cause, &c. as, "He *and* his brother reside in London;" "I will go, *if* he will accompany me;" "You are happy, *because* you are good."

Disjunctive Conjunctions not only connect words or sentences, but also express opposition of meaning in different degrees ; as, "*Though* he was frequently reprov'd, *yet* he did not reform ;" "*He* came with her, *but* went away without her." The following are the principal conjunctions :

although	but	neither	that
and	either	notwithstanding	than
as	for	nor	though
because	if	or	unless
both	lest	so	yet

SYNTAX.

SYNTAX shows the agreement and right disposition of words in a sentence.

A sentence is an assemblage of words, expressed in proper form, and ranged in proper order, and concurring to make a complete sense.

Sentences are of two kinds, SIMPLE and COMPOUND.

A simple sentence has in it but one subject, and one finite verb ; as, "Life is short"

A compound sentence contains two or more simple sentences, joined together by one or more connective words ; as, "He is wise, and she is good."

A phrase is two or more words rightly put together, in order to make a part of a sentence, and sometimes making a whole sentence.

The principal parts of a simple sentence are, the subject, the attribute, and the object.

The subject is the thing chiefly spoken of ; the attribute is the thing or action affirmed or denied of it ; and the object is the thing affected by such action.

The nominative denotes the subject, and usually goes before the verb or attribute; and the word or phrase, denoting the object, follows the verb; as, "A wise man governs his passions." Here, *a wise man* is the subject; *governs*, the attribute, or thing affirmed; and *his passions*, the object.

Syntax principally consists of two parts, Government and Agreement.

Government is that power which one part of speech has over another, in directing its person, number, gender, case, mode, or tense.

Agreement is the relation or connexion which one word has with another, in person, number, gender, or case.

No government or agreement extends over a period, in parsing; except the pronoun with its antecedent.

The NOMINATIVE CASE* or SUBJECT governs its VERB, in NUMBER and PERSON; as, "I am;" "Thou hast;" "He is loved."

RULE I.

A verb must agree with its nominative case, in number and person; as, "I learn;" "Thou art;" "A man walks."

Remarks.

1st. The infinitive mode, or part of a sentence, may stand as the nominative case to a verb, and have an adjective belonging to it; as, "To walk is healthful;" "To see the sun is pleasant."

2d. Every verb, except in the infinitive mode, or the participle, has a nominative case, either expressed or understood; as, "Awake;" that is, "Awake ye."

* This rule for the nominative case is not numbered, because the other rules and remarks are regularly numbered to correspond to the examples in the volume of Exercises, by Wiley Murray. Sold by James Loring, No. 2, Cornhill.

3d. Every nominative case, except the case absolute, and case independent, governs some verb, either expressed or understood; as, "To whom thus Adam," that is, "spoke." "Who wrote the book? I;" that is "I wrote the book."

4th. When a verb comes between two nouns in the nominative case, it may agree with either of them; but some regard must be had to that which is more naturally the subject of it, as also to that which stands next to the verb; as, "His meat was locusts and wild honey." "Ten dollars is the sum."

5th. *A noun or pronoun, joined with a participle, and governing no verb, is in the nominative case absolute; as, "Shame being lost, all virtue is lost." "He being slain, war ends."*

The nominative case is commonly placed before the verb; but is sometimes put after it, if the tense be simple; and between the auxiliary and the verb or participle, if a compound tense; as,

1st. When a question is asked, a command given, &c.; as, "Considerest thou in me?" "Read thou."

2d. When a supposition is made without the conjunction *if*; as, "Were it not for this," "Had I been there."

3d. When a verb intransitive is used; as, "On a sudden appeared the king."

4th. When the verb is preceded by the adverbs, *here*, *then*, &c.; as, "Here am I." "Then cometh the end."

5th. When a sentence depends on *neither* or *nor*, so as to be coupled with another sentence; as, "Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, lest ye die."

The phrases, *as follows*, *as appears*, should be confined to the singular number; and *such as follow*, *such as appear*, to the plural number; as, "The arguments were as follow," "The positions were such as appear."

RULE II.

Two or more nouns or pronouns in the singular number, connected together by one or more copulative conjunctions, must have verbs, nouns, and pronouns, agreeing with them in the plural number; as, "Socrates and Plato were wise men; they were the most eminent philosophers of Greece."

Remark.

3d. If the singular nouns and pronouns, which are joined together by a copulative conjunction, be of several persons, in making the plural pronoun agree with them in person, the second person takes place of the third, and the first of both; as, "James, and thou, and I are attached to our country;" "James, and thou are attached to your country."

RULE III.

The conjunction disjunctive has an effect contrary to that of the conjunction copulative; for as the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken separately, it must be in the singular number; as, "Ignorance or negligence was the cause of this mistake;" "John, James, or Joseph, is the boy who goes."

Remarks.

1st. When singular pronouns of different persons are disjunctively connected, the verb must agree with that person placed nearest to it; as, "I or thou art to blame;" "Thou or I am in fault."

2d. When a disjunctive occurs between a singular noun, or pronoun, and a plural one, the verb is made to agree with the plural noun and pronoun; as, "Neither poverty nor riches were injurious to him;" "I or they were offended by it." But in this case, when it can be done, the plural noun or pronoun should be placed next to the verb.

RULE IV.

A noun of multitude, or signifying many, may have a verb or pronoun agreeing with it, either of the singular or plural number, as the noun implies unity or plurality of idea; as, "The meeting was large;" "The nation is powerful;" "The council were divided in their sentiments."

RULE V.

Pronouns must agree with their antecedents or the nouns, for which they stand, in person, number, and gender; as, "The moon appears,

and she shines; but the light is not her own ;"
 "I honour my father, for he gave me life ;
 Honour thy mother, for she sustained thee ;
 They adore God, who made them."

Remarks.

1st. The infinitive mode, a phrase, or part of a sentence, may stand as the antecedent to a relative pronoun ; as, "He was ordered to come, *which* he has done."

2d. The pronoun *that*, being frequently applied to persons, is to be used after an adjective in the superlative degree, and after the adjective *same*, in preference to *who* or *which* ; as, "Charles XII. king of Sweden, was one of the greatest madmen that the world ever saw." "He is the *same* that we saw."

3d. The pronouns *whichever*, *whosoever*, and the like, are elegantly divided by the interposition of the corresponding substantives ; thus, "On which side soever," &c.

8th. When the name of a person is used merely as a name, and does not refer to the person, the pronoun *which* ought to be used, and not *who* ; as, "It is no wonder if such a man did not shine at the court of queen Elizabeth, *which* was but another name for prudence and economy." *Which* is also used to distinguish one person of two or more ; as, "Which of the two?"

11th. The interjections, O ! Oh ! and Ah ! require the objective case of a pronoun in the first person after them, as, "O me ! Oh me ! Ah me !" But the nominative case in the second person ; as, "Oh ye hypocrites !"

RULE VI.

The relative is the nominative case to the verb, when no nominative comes between it and the verb ; as, "He is the instructor *who* taught us ; I saw the trees *which* were planted."

When a nominative case comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by some word in its own member of the sentence ; as, "God, *who* preserves me, to *whom* I owe my being, *whose* I am, and *whom* I serve, is eternal."

Remark.

1st. The answer must have the same *case* of a noun or pronoun, and the same *mode* and *tense* of a verb, which the question contains; as, "Who saw him? Answer, *I*, that is, I saw him." "Whose books are these? they are John's. Who gave them to him? *We*."

RULE VII.

When the relative is preceded by two words of different persons, the relative and verb may agree in person with either, according to the sense; as, "I am the man who command you;" or, "who commands you."

RULE VIII.

Adjectives or participles belong to nouns or pronouns, expressed or understood; as, "He is a *good* as well as a *wise* man." "*Few* are happy." "He is *reading* a book *filled* with stories *containing* good morals."

The adjective pronouns, *this*, *that*; and numeral adjectives, *one*, *two*, &c. must agree with their nouns in number; as, *This* pen and *that* knife are mine. *One* man and *two* boys were lost.

Remarks.

1st. The word *means*, and the phrases, *by this means*, not *that means*. are used by the best writers in the singular number; as, "By *this means* they are happy." "There is no *means* of escaping."

2d. The distributive pronominal adjectives, *each*, *every*, *either*, and *another*, require a noun, pronoun, or verb, in the singular number only; as, "Every tree is known by its fruit;" unless the plural noun convey a collective idea; as, "Every six months;" "Every hundred years."

3d. Adjectives are sometimes improperly applied as adverbs; as, "Excellent well," instead of "Excellently well."

4th. Double comparatives and superlatives must be avoided; as, "A more wiser man; the most wisest man;" should be, "A more wise man; the most wise man."

5th. Adjectives, having in themselves a superlative signification; as, Chief, perfect, supreme, &c. Distributive pronominal adjectives; as, Each, every, either, &c. Numeral adjectives; as, One, two, &c. And ordinal adjectives; as, First, second, third, &c. do not admit of comparison.

6th. The comparative degree of an adjective must be used, when two things are compared; and the superlative degree, when more than two; as, "He is the taller of the two." "Solomon was the wisest of men."

7th. Adjectives are sometimes used substantively; as, *All* were there.

8th. The adjective is usually placed before its substantive; as, "A generous man;" -but is placed after the substantive,

1st. When something depends upon the adjective, or when it gives a better sound; as "A man generous to his enemies."

2d. When the adjective is emphatical; as, "Simon the *Just*."

3d. When several adjectives belong to one substantive; as, "A man just, wise, and charitable."

4th. When the adjective is preceded by an adverb; as, "A boy regularly studious."

RULE IX.

The indefinite article *a* or *an* is prefixed to nouns of the singular number only, individually or collectively; as, "A Christian, an infidel, a score, a thousand." The definite article *the* is prefixed to nouns of the singular and plural number; as, "The garden, the house, the stars."

RULE X.

The possessive case of nouns, or pronouns, is governed by a noun signifying a different thing; as, "I left my father's house;" "Goodness brings its reward;" "Bring all his, her, and your pens;" "I saw John's book."

Remarks.

1st. If several nouns come together in the possessive case, the apostrophe with *'* is added to the last; as, "This was my father, mother, and uncle's advice." If any words intervene, the possessive sign should be annexed to each; as, "They are John's as well as Eliza's books."

2d. In poetry the additional *s* is frequently omitted, but the apostrophe retained; as, "The wrath of Peleus' son."

3d. Explanatory circumstances ought not to be used between the possessive case and the word which follows it; as, "She began to extol the farmer's, *as she called him*, excellent understanding."

4th. When terms signifying a name and an office are used, the name must be possessive; as, "At Smith's the lawyer."

5th. The possessive case of a noun or pronoun is frequently governed by a noun *understood*; as, "I saw St Paul's; i.e. St Paul's church." "I keep my book, but he lost his."

6th. The noun or pronoun signifying the possessor, is governed in the possessive case, by the noun signifying the thing possessed.)

RULE XI.

Transitive verbs govern the objective case; as, "They support us;" "Cain killed Abel."

Remark.

4th. Intransitive verbs may have the same case after them as before them; *when both words refer to the same thing*; Or, nouns or pronouns, connected by intransitive verbs, or their participles, agree in case (through the modes and tenses) as, "I am he;" "I understood it to be him;" "He was named John." "James being judge, justice was done."

RULE XII.

The infinitive mode is governed by verbs, nouns, (pronouns,)* adjectives, and participles; as, "She *likes* to read;" "I sent a *man* to urge *them* to go;" "She is *worthy* to be loved;" "He is *trying* to improve."

Remarks.

1st. The infinitive mode is often made absolute, or used independently on the rest of the sentence; as, "To confess the truth, I was in fault."

2d. The infinitive mode, without the sign *to*, is used after (the verb) bid, dare, do, feel, go, have, hear, let, make, need, say or see, in the different modes and tenses, and after their present participles, but not after their passive; as, "I dare say letting him go, made him try;" that is, to say, to go, to try. "It was done to please."

* Pronouns, some say, do not govern the infinitive mode,

RULE XIII.

In the use of verbs and words, that in point of time relate to each other, the order of time must be observed. Instead of saying, "The Lord hath given, and the Lord hath taken away;" we should say, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away."

RULE XIV.

Participles have the same government as the verbs have, from which they are derived; as, "She is *instructing* us." "I saw him *writing* a letter." "I have *given* my pen to him."

A participle (whether present or compound) in the nominative or objective case, is a participial or verbal^a noun, and may have an adjective referring to it; as, "Reading is useful." His sport is killing deer. He mentioned a boy's having been punished for lying. "His singing charms me."

Remarks.

1st. When either of the articles precedes a participle, the preposition *of* must follow it; as, "By the observing of which, you may avoid mistakes;" "This was a betraying of the trust;" but in general, the articles and prepositions ought to be omitted

2d. The same remark which has been made respecting the effect of the article and participle, is applicable to the pronoun and participle, when they are similarly associated; as, "Much depends on their observing of the rule."

3d. The perfect participle and the imperfect tense must not be used indiscriminately; as, "He begun," for "he began;" "He run," for "he ran," &c.

When a present or perfect participle is used as an adjective, it has no relation to time, is called a participial adjective, admits of comparison, and expresses the quality of substantives; as, "A loving father;" "A more deserving boy;" "A most learned man."

^a It is called a verbal noun, because it retains the government of its verb, though used as a noun. A participle, governed by a preposition, may govern the objective case.

A participle with an adverb may be placed independently on the rest of the sentence; as, "This, generally speaking, is a good rule."

A phrase or part of a sentence may be governed by a verb, participle, or preposition; as, John, write "*He goes*;" I am writing "*He goes*;" then look at "*He was*," and parse it.

A verb, in the indicative mode, present tense, 3d. person singular, ending in *s* or *es*, is the familiar style, and in *eth* or *eth*, the solemn style.

RULE XV.

Adverbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives and other adverbs; and require an appropriate situation in the sentence, viz. for the most part before adjectives, after verbs, and frequently between the auxiliary and the verb; as, "He made a *very* sensible discourse; he spake *loudly* and *very* forcibly, and was *attentively* heard."

Remarks.

1st. The adverbs, *always*, *often*, *never*, *frequently*, are usually placed before the verb; as, I always go; I often say; I never was there; I frequently see him.

3d. Adverbs are sometimes used for substantives; as, "A little while and I shall not see you;" i. e. "a short time."

RULE XVI.

Two negatives, in English, destroy one another, or are equivalent to an affirmative; as, "His language, though inelegant, is not *ungrammatical*;" that is, "it is grammatical."

RULE XVII.

Prepositions govern the objective case; as, "Strength of *mind* is with *them* that are pure in *heart*."

Remarks.

1st. The preposition is often inelegantly separated from the relative which it governs; as, "Whom wilt thou give it to?" instead of, "To whom wilt thou give?"

ad. The prepositions *to* and *for* are often understood, chiefly before the pronouns; as "Give me the book;" "Get me some paper;" that is, "*to me. for me.*"

5th. The preposition *to* is used before nouns of place, when they follow verbs of motion; as, "I went to London." *In* is set before countries, cities, and large towns; as, "He lives in France, in London, or in Birmingham." But before villages, single houses, and cities in distant countries, *at* is used; as, "He lives at Hackney."

Participles are frequently used as prepositions; as, "Excepting, respecting, touching, concerning," &c.

RULE XVIII.

Conjunctions connect verbs in the same mode and tense, and nouns and pronouns in the same case; as, "Candour is to be approved and practised;" "The master and mistress taught her and me to read and write."

Conjunctions are sometimes made to connect different modes and tenses of verbs; as, "He lives temperately, and he has long lived temperately;" "He may return, but he will not continue."

Conjunctions connect words which are the same part of speech; as, Verb with verb, adverb with adverb, &c. An ellipsis or omission of the conjunction is admitted, but this ellipsis is supplied by the comma; as, God is good, wise, just, holy; instead of, Good and wise and just and holy.

RULE XIX.

Conjunctions implying doubt or contingency, require the subjunctive mode after them; as, "If I were to write," "Unless he repent."

Conjunctions of a positive and absolute nature require the indicative mode; as, "He is healthy, because he is temperate."

As, when connected with the pronoun *such*, has the force of a relative pronoun; as, "Let such as presume to advise," &c.

RULE XX.

When the qualities of different things are compared, the latter noun or pronoun, is not governed by the conjunction *than* or *as*, but is nominative to a verb, or is governed by a verb or preposition, expressed or understood; as, "They loved him more than me;" that is, "More than they loved me." "The sentiment is well expressed by Plato, but much better by Solomon than him;" that is, "than *by* him."

RULE XXI.

To avoid disagreeable repetitions, and to express our ideas in a few words, an ellipsis, or omission of words, is frequently admitted; as, "He was a learned, wise, and good man," i. e. a learned man, wise man, &c. When the omission of words would obscure the sentence, or weaken its force, they must be expressed; as, "We are apt to love who love us;" the word *them* should be supplied.

RULE XXII.

All the parts of a sentence should correspond to each other, and a regular and dependent construction, throughout, be carefully preserved. The following sentence is inaccurate: "He was more beloved, but not so much admired, as Cinthio." *More* requires *than* after it. It should be, "He was more beloved than Cinthio, but not so much admired."

RULE XXIII.

A noun signifying time, space, direction, distance, or dimension, is often governed by a preposition understood; as, "I sat an hour;" "He went a voyage;" "It went that way;"

"She rode a mile;" "He laid a floor ten feet square;" i. e. *during* an hour; *on* a voyage; *in* that way; *over* or *through* the distance of a mile; *over* the dimension of ten feet square."

RULE XXIV.

Two or more nouns, or a noun and pronoun coming together and signifying the same thing, agree in case; as, "Paul, the apostle, wrote." "He lost his son, his hope, his only child." "I, John Joy, promise to pay." "I myself go."

The latter noun, in such situations, is said to be in apposition with the preceding noun or pronoun, and is added the more fully to explain the word, term, phrase, or sentence.

RULE XXV.

The person, thing, or pronoun, addressed, is the second person, and is in the nominative case independent; as, "Plato, thou reasonest well." "Gentlemen, I ask pardon." "Blow, winds, crack your cheeks." "O Thou, who hearest prayer, unto thee shall all flesh come."

[In the phrases, "To dream a dream, to live a virtuous life," &c. it appears that the noun expresses the same notion with the verb, and that it is no object of an action.]

PROSODY.

PROSODY consists of two parts; the first teaches the true pronounciation of words, comprising ACCENT, QUANTITY, EMPHASIS, and CADENCE; and the other, the laws of VERSIFICATION.

ACCENT.

Accent is the laying of a peculiar stress of the voice on a certain letter or syllable in a word, that

it may be better heard than the rest, or distinguished from them; as, in the word *presûme*, the stress of the voice must be on the second syllable, *sûme*, which takes the accent.

QUANTITY.

The quantity of a syllable is that time which is occupied in pronouncing it. It is considered as long or short.

A vowel or syllable is long, when the accent is on the vowel; which occasions the vowel to be slowly joined, in pronunciation, to the following letter; as, "Fâil, bâle. mōōd, hōūse, tēature."

A syllable is short when the accent is on the consonant; which occasions the vowel to be quickly joined to the succeeding letter; as, "Ar't, bon'net, hun'ger."

A long syllable requires double the time of a short one in pronouncing it; thus, "Mâte" and "Nôte" should be pronounced as slowly again as "Mât" and "Nōt."

EMPHASIS.

By emphasis is meant a stronger and fuller sound of voice, by which we distinguish some word on which we design to lay particular stress, and to show how it affects the rest of the sentence. Sometimes the emphatic word must be distinguished by a particular tone of voice, as well as by a stronger accent.

CADENCE.

Cadence is directly opposite to emphasis; for as emphasis is the raising, cadence is the falling of the voice, and generally takes place at the end of a sentence, unless it close with an emphatical word.

VERSIFICATION.

Verseification is the arrangement of a certain number and variety of syllables, according to certain laws.

Rhyme is the correspondence of the last sound of one verse, to the last sound or syllable of another.

PUNCTUATION

Is the art of dividing a written composition into sentences, or parts of sentences, by points or stops, for the purpose of marking the different pauses which the sense and an accurate pronunciation require.

The Comma represents the shortest pause ; the Semicolon, a pause double that of the comma ; the Colon, double that of the semicolon ; and the Period, double that of the colon.

COMMA (,)

The Comma usually separates those parts of a sentence which, though very closely connected in sense, require a pause between them ; as, " I remember, with gratitude, his love and services ; " " Charles is beloved, esteemed, and respected. "

SEMICOLON. (;)

The Semicolon is used for dividing a compound sentence into two or more parts not so closely connected as those which are separated by a comma, nor yet so little dependent on each other, as those which are distinguished by a colon ; as, " Straws swim on the surface ; but pearls lie at the bottom. "

COLON. (:)

The Colon is used to divide a sentence into two or more parts, less connected than those, which are separated by a semicolon ; but not so independent as separate distinct sentences ; as, " Do not flatter yourselves with the hope of perfect happiness : there is no such thing in the world. "

PERIOD. (.)

The Period is the whole sentence, complete in itself, wanting nothing to make a full and perfect sense, and not connected in construction with a subsequent sentence ; as, " Fear God. Honour the king. Have charity towards all men."

An imperfect phrase contains no assertion, or does not amount to a proposition or sentence.

A simple sentence has but one subject, and one finite verb ; that is, a verb in the indicative, imperative, potential. or subjunctive mode.

A compounded sentence has more than one subject, or one finite verb, either expressed or understood ; or it consists of two or more simple sentences connected together.

In a sentence, the subject and the verb may be each of them accompanied with several adjuncts, as the object. the end, the circumstances of time, place, manner, and the like ; and the subject or verb may be either immediately connected with them, or mediately ; i. e. by being connected with something, which is connected with some other ; and so on.

If the several adjuncts affect the subject or the verb in a different manner, they are only so many imperfect phrases ; and the sentence is simple.

A simple sentence admits of no point by which it may be divided, or distinguished, into parts.

If the several adjuncts affect the subject or the verb in the same manner, they may be resolved into so many simple sentences ; the sentence then becomes compounded, and it must be divided into its parts by points.

If there be several subjects belonging in the same manner to one verb, or several verbs belonging in the same manner to one subject, the subjects and the verbs are still to be accounted equal in

number; for every verb must have its subject, and every subject, its verb; and every one of the subjects or verbs, should or may have its point of distinction.

EXAMPLES.

“The passion for praise produces excellent effects in women of sense.” Addison, Spect. No. 73. In this sentence, *passion* is the subject, and *produces*, the verb: each of which is accompanied and connected with its adjuncts. The subject is not passion in general, but a particular passion determined by its adjunct of specification, as we may call it, the passion *for praise*. So likewise the verb is immediately connected with its object, *excellent effects*; and mediately, that is, by the intervention of the word *effects*, with *women*, the subject in which these effects are produced: which again is connected with its adjunct of specification; for it is not meant of women in general, but of women *of sense* only. Lastly, it is to be observed, that the verb is connected with each of these several adjuncts in a different manner; namely, with *effects*, as the object; with *women*, as the subject of them; with *sense*, as the quality or characteristic of those women. The adjuncts therefore are only so many imperfect phrases; the sentence is a simple sentence, and admits of no point, by which it may be distinguished into parts.

“The passion for praise, which is so very vehement in the fair sex, produces excellent effects in women of sense.” Here a new verb is introduced, accompanied with adjuncts of its own; and the subject is repeated by the relative pronoun *which*. It now becomes a compounded sentence, made up of two simple sentences, one of which is inserted in the middle of the other; it must, there-

fore, be distinguished into its component parts by a point placed on each side of the additional sentence.

“How many instances have we [in the fair sex] of chastity, fidelity, devotion! How many ladies distinguish themselves by the education of their children, care of their families, and love of their husbands; which are the great qualities and achievements of womankind; as the making of war, the carrying on of traffic, and the administration of justice, are those by which men grow famous, and get themselves a name!”

In the first of these two sentences, the adjuncts *chastity*, *fidelity*, *devotion*, are connected with the verb by the word *instances* in the same manner, and in effect make so many distinct sentences: “How many instances have we of chastity! how many instances have we of fidelity! how many instances have we of devotion!” They must therefore be separated from one another by a point. The same may be said of the adjuncts, ‘education of their children, &c.’ in the former part of the sentence: as likewise of the several subjects, ‘the making of war, &c.’ in the latter part; which have in effect each their verb; for each of these ‘is an achievement by which men grow famous.’

As sentences themselves are divided into simple and compounded, so the members of sentences may be divided likewise into simple and compounded members: for whole sentences, whether simple or compounded, may become members of other sentences by means of some additional connexion.

Simple members of sentences closely connected together in one compounded member or sentence, are distinguished or separated by a comma; as in the foregoing examples.

So likewise the case absolute; nouns in apposition, when consisting of many terms; the participle with something depending on it; are to be distinguished by the comma: for they may be resolved into simple members.

When an address is made to a person, the noun, answering to the vocative case in Latin, is distinguished by a comma.

EXAMPLES.

'This said, he form'd thee, Adam; thee, O man,
Dust of the ground.'

'Now Morn, her rosy steps in th' eastern clime
Advancing, sow'd the earth with orient pearl.'

MILTON.

Two nouns, or two adjectives, connected by a single copulative or disjunctive, are not separated by a point: but when there are more than two, or where the conjunction is understood, they must be distinguished by a comma.

Simple members connected by relatives and comparatives, are for the most part distinguished by a comma; but when the members are short in comparative sentences; and when two members are closely connected by a relative, restraining the general notion of the antecedent to a particular sense; the pause becomes almost insensible, and the comma is better omitted.

EXAMPLES.

'Raptures, transports, and ecstasies, are the rewards which they confer: sighs and tears, prayers and broken hearts, are the offerings which are paid them.'

'God is partial, changeful, passionate, unjust;
Whose attributes were rage, revenge, or lust' POPE.

'What is sweeter than honey? and what is stronger than a lion?'

A circumstance of importance, though no more than an imperfect phrase, may be set off with a comma on each side, to give it greater force and distinction.

EXAMPLE.

‘The principle may be defective or faulty; but the consequences it produces are so good, that, for the benefit of mankind, it ought not to be extinguished.’

A member of a sentence, whether simple or compounded, that requires a greater pause than a comma, yet does not of itself make a complete sentence. but is followed by something closely depending on it, may be distinguished by a semicolon.

EXAMPLE.

‘But as this passion for admiration, when it works according to reason, improves the beautiful part of our species in every thing that is laudable; so nothing is more destructive to them, when it is governed by vanity and folly.’

Here the whole sentence is divided into two parts by the semicolon: each of which parts is a compounded member, divided into its simple members by a comma.

A member of a sentence, whether simple or compounded, which of itself would make a complete sentence, and so requires a greater pause than a semicolon, yet is followed by an additional part making a more full and perfect sense, may be distinguished by the colon.

EXAMPLE.

‘Were all books reduced to their quintessence, many a bulky author would make his appearance in a penny paper: there would be scarce any such thing in nature as a folio: the works of an age would be contained on a few shelves: not to

mention millions of volumes that would be utterly annihilated.'

Here the whole sentence is divided into four parts by colons; the first and last of which are compounded members, each divided by a comma; the second and third are simple members.

When a semicolon has preceded, and a greater pause is still necessary; a colon may be employed, though the sentence be incomplete.

The colon is also commonly used, when an example or a speech is introduced.

When a sentence is so far perfectly finished, as not to be connected in construction with the following sentence, it is marked with a period.

Besides the points which mark the pauses in discourse, there are others that denote a different modulation of voice, in correspondence to the sense. These are,

The Interrogative point ?

The Exclamation point !

The Parenthesis ()

as, "Are you sincere?"

"How excellent is a grateful heart !"

"Know then this truth, (enough for man to know,)

"Virtue alone is happiness below."

The following characters are also frequently used in composition.

An Apostrophe, marked thus ' ; as, "tho', for though ; judg'd, for judged."

am
A Caret, marked thus, ^ ; as, "I diligent."

A Hyphen, which is thus marked - ; as, "Lap-dog, to-morrow "

The Acute accent, marked thus' ; as, "Fan'cy."

The Grave accent, thus ` ; as, "Fa'vour."

The proper mark to distinguish a long syllable

is this †; as, “Rôfy:” and a short one, this †; as, “Fôlly.” This last mark is called a Breve.

A Diæresis, thus marked, ¨ shows that two vowels form separate syllables; as, “Crëätor.”

A Section is marked thus, §.

A Paragraph, thus, ¶.

A Quotation has two inverted commas at the beginning, and two direct ones at the end of a phrase or passage: as,

“The proper study of mankind is man.”

Crotchets or Brackets serve to enclose a particular word or sentence. They are marked thus []

An Index or Hand ☞ points out a remarkable passage.

A brace } unites three poetical lines; or connects a number of words, in prose, with one common term.

An Afterisk, or little star * directs the reader to some note in the margin.

An Ellipsis is marked thus —; as, “K—g,” for King.

An Obelisk, which is marked thus †, and Parallel thus ||, together with the letters of the alphabet, and figures, are used as references to the margin.

APPENDIX.

RULES AND OBSERVATIONS FOR PROMOTING PERSPICUITY AND ACCURACY IN WRITING.

PERSPICUITY is the fundamental quality of style: a quality so essential in every kind of writing, that for the want of it nothing can atone.

The study of perspicuity and accuracy of expression con-

ists of two parts; and requires attention to *Single Words and Phrases*; and to the *Construction of Sentences*.

PART I.

Of Perspicuity and Accuracy of Expression, with respect to Single Words and Phrases

These qualities of style considered with regard to words and phrases, require the following properties: *Purity, Propriety, and Precision*.

CHAP. I. *Of Purity.*

PURITY of style consists in the use of such words, and such constructions, as belong to the idiom of the language which we speak; in opposition to words and phrases that are taken from other languages, or that are ungrammatical, obsolete, new-coined, or used without proper authority.

All such words and phrases as the following, should be avoided: *Quoth he, I wist n't; erewhile; hebest; self-same; delicateste; politeste; banteur, &c.*

CHAP. II. *Of Propriety.*

PROPRIETY of language is the selection of such words, as the best usage has appropriated to those ideas, which we intend to express by them. To preserve propriety, therefore, in our words and phrases, we must avoid *low expressions*; *supply words that are wanting*; be careful not to *use the same word in different senses*; avoid the *injudicious use of technical phrases, equivocal or ambiguous words, unintelligible expressions, and all such words and phrases as are not adapted to our meaning*.

1. *Avoid low expressions*; such as, "Topsy turvy, hurly burly, pellmell, left to shift for themselves," &c.

2. *Supply words that are wanting*. "This generous action greatly increased his former services;" it should have been, "greatly increased the merit of his former services."

3. *In the same sentence, be careful not to use the same word too frequently, nor in different senses*. "One may have an air which proceeds from a just sufficiency and knowledge of the matter before him, which may produce some motions of his head and body, which might become the bench better than the bar."

4. *Avoid the injudicious use of technical terms*. To inform those who do not understand sea phrases, that "We tacked to the larboard, and stood off to sea," would be expressing ourselves very obscurely.

5. *Avoid equivocal or ambiguous words.* "The rising tomb a lofty column bore." Did the tomb bear the column, or the column the tomb?

6. *Avoid unintelligible or inconsistent words or phrases.* "I have observed," says Steele, "that the superiority among these coffee-house politicians, proceeds from an opinion of gallantry and fashion." This sentence, considered in itself, evidently means nothing.

7. *Avoid all those words and phrases which are not adapted to the ideas we mean to communicate; or which are less significant than others, of those ideas.* "It is but opening the eye, and the scene enters." A scene cannot be said to enter: an actor enters; but a scene appears.

CHAP. III.

Of Precision.

PRECISION is the third requisite of perspicuity with respect to words and phrases: it signifies retrenching superfluities and pruning the expression, so as to exhibit neither more nor less than an exact copy of the person's idea who uses it.

The great source of a loose style, in opposition to precision, is the injudicious use of the words termed *synonymous*. The following instances show a difference in the meaning of words reputed synonymous, and point out the use of attending, with care and strictness, to the exact import of words.

Custom, habit.—Custom, respects the action; habit, the actor. By custom, we mean the frequent repetition of the same act; by habit, the effect which that repetition produces on the mind or body. By the custom of walking often in the streets, one acquires a habit of idleness.

Pride, vanity.—Pride, makes us esteem ourselves; vanity, makes us desire the esteem of others. It is just to say, that a man is too proud to be vain.

Haughtiness, disdain.—Haughtiness is founded on the high opinion we entertain of ourselves; disdain, on the low opinion we have of others.

Only, alone. Only, imports that there is no other of the same kind; alone, imports being accompanied by no other. An only child, is one who has neither brother nor sister; a child alone, is one who is left by itself. There is a difference, therefore, in precise language, between these two phrases; "Virtue only makes us happy;" and "Virtue alone makes us happy."

Wisdom, prudence.—Wisdom, leads us to speak and

act what is most proper; prudence, prevents our speaking or acting improperly.

Entire, complete.—A thing is entire, by wanting none of its parts; complete, by wanting none of the appendages that belong to it. A man may have an entire house to himself, and yet not have one complete apartment.

Surprized, astonished, amazed, confound-d.—I am surprized with what is new or unexpected; I am astonished at what is vast or great; I am amazed at what is incomprehensible; I am confounded by what is shocking or terrible.

Tranquillity, peace, calm—Tranquillity, respect a situation free from trouble, considered in itself; peace, the same situation with respect to any causes that might interrupt it; calm, with regard to a disturbed situation going before or following it. A good man enjoys tranquillity, in himself; peace, with others; and calm, after the storm.

PART II.

Of Perspicuity and Accuracy of Expression, with respect to the Construction of Sentences.

SENTENCES, in general, should neither be very long, nor very short.

A long succession of either long or short sentences should be avoided.

The things most essential to an accurate sentence, appear to be the four following. 1. *Clearness.* 2. *Unity.* 3. *Strength.* 4. *A judicious use of the Figures of Speech.*

CHAP. I.

Of the Clearness of a Sentence.

The first requisite of a perfect sentence is, *Clearness.*

Whatever leaves the mind in any sort of suspense as to the meaning, ought to be avoided. Obscurity arises from two causes; either from a wrong choice of words, or a wrong arrangement of them.

The relations of words, or members of a period, are, with us, ascertained only by the position in which they stand.

Hence, a capital rule in the arrangement of sentences is, that the words or members, most nearly related, should be placed in the sentence as near to each other as possible.

Ex. "The Romans understood liberty, *at least*, as well as we." The words should have been thus arranged: "The Romans understood liberty, as well, at least, as we."

It is a rule, too, never to crowd many circumstances together, but rather to intersperse them in different parts of the sentence, joined with the principal words on which they depend. For instance: "What I had the opportunity of

mentioning to my friend, some time ago, in conversation, was not a new thought." These two circumstances, "*some time ago*," and "*in conversation*," would have had a better effect disjoined, thus; "What I had the opportunity, some time ago, of mentioning to my friend, in conversation, was not a new thought."

Words expressing things connected in the thought, ought to be placed as near together as possible, even when their separation would convey no ambiguity.

A circumstance ought never to be placed between two capital members of a period: but either between the parts of the member to which it belongs, or in such a manner as will confine it to its proper member.

When different things have an obvious relation to each other, in respect to the order of nature or time, that order should be regarded, in assigning them their places in the sentence; unless the scope of the passage require it to be varied.

CHAP. II.

Of the Unity of a Sentence.

THE second requisite of a perfect sentence is its *Unity*.

In every composition, there is always some connecting principle among the parts. Some one object must reign and be predominant. But most of all, in a single sentence, is required the strictest unity. To preserve this unity, the following rules must be observed.

1. *During the course of the sentence, the scene should be changed as little as possible.* We should not be hurried by sudden transitions from person to person, nor from subject to subject.

The following sentence varies from this rule: "After we came to anchor, they put me on shore, where I was welcomed by all my friends, who received me with the greatest kindness." The proper unity of the sentence is thus restored: "Having come to an anchor, I was put on shore, where I was welcomed by all my friends, and received with the greatest kindness."

A second rule under the head of unity, is, *Never to crowd into one sentence, things which have so little connexion, that they could bear to be divided into two or three sentences.*

3. *Keep clear of all unnecessary parentheses.*

CHAP. III.

Of the Strength of a Sentence.

THE third requisite of a perfect sentence is, *Strength*.

By this is meant such a disposition and management of the several words and members, as shall bring out the sense

to the best advantage, and give every word, and every member, its due weight and force.

The *first* rule for promoting the strength of a sentence, is, *to prune it of all redundant words and members.*

An author expresses himself thus: "They returned back again to the same city from whence they came forth;" instead of, "They returned to the city whence they came."

The *second* rule is, *to attend particularly to the use of copulatives, relatives, and all the particles employed for transition and connexion.*

The *third* rule is, *to dispose of the capital word, or words, so that they may make the greatest impression.*

The *fourth* rule is, *that a weaker assertion or proposition should never come after a stronger one; and when our sentence consists of two members, the longer should, generally, be the concluding one.*

The *fifth* rule is, *to avoid concluding our sentences with an adverb, a preposition, or any inconsiderable word.*

The *sixth* rule is, *to attend to the harmony and easy flow of the words and members.*

CHAP. IV.

Of Figures of Speech.

THE fourth requisite of a perfect sentence is, a judicious use of the Figures of Speech.

In general, Figures of Speech imply some departure from simplicity of expression, to render the impression more strong and vivid.

The figures of speech are, a Metaphor, Allegory, Comparison, Metonymy, Synecdoche, Personification, Apostrophe, Antithesis, Interrogation, Exclamation, and Amplification, or Climax.

A *Metaphor* is a figure founded entirely on the resemblance which one object bears to another; as, when we say of such a minister, that "He is the pillar of the state."

Metaphors, as well as other figures, should, on no occasion, be stuck on profusely; and should always be such as accord with the strain of our sentiment.

The resemblance, which is the foundation of the metaphor, must be clear and perspicuous, not far fetched nor difficult to discover.

An *Allegory* is the representation of some one thing by another that resembles it, and which is made to stand for it.

"Thou hast brought a vine out of Egypt; thou hast cast out the heathen, and planted it: thou preparedst room before it, and didst cause it to take deep root, and it filled

the land. The hills were covered with the shadow of it; and the boughs thereof were like the goodly cedars. She sent out her boughs into the sea, and her branches into the river. Why hast thou then broken down her hedges, so that all they which pass by the way do pluck her? The boar out of the wood doth waste it, and the wild beast of the field doth devour it. Return, we beseech thee, O God of Hosts, look down from heaven, and behold, and visit this vine."

The first and principal requisite in the conduct of an allegory, is, *that the figurative and the literal meaning be not mixed inconsistently together.*

A *Comparison*, or *Simile*, is when the resemblance between two objects is *expressed in form*, and generally pursued more fully than the nature of a metaphor admits; as when it is said, "The actions of princes are like those great rivers, the course of which every one beholds, but their springs have been seen by few." "As the mountains are round about Jerusalem; so the Lord is round about his people."

In comparisons of this nature, the understanding is concerned much more than the fancy; and therefore the rules to be observed, with respect to them, are, that they be clear, and that they be useful; that they tend to render our conception of the principal object more distinct; and that they do not lead our view aside, and bewilder it with any false light.

Comparisons ought not to be founded on likenesses which are too faint and remote.

A *Metonymy* is founded on the several relations of cause and effect, container and contained, sign and thing signified. When we say, "They read Milton," the cause is put instead of the effect; meaning "Milton's works." On the other hand, when it is said, "Grey hairs should be respected," we put the effect for the cause, meaning by "grey hairs," *old age*.

When the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole, a genus for a species, or a species for a genus; in general, when any thing less, or any thing more, is put for the precise object meant; the figure is then called a *Synecdoche*, or *Comprehension*.

Personification, or *Prosopopæia*, is that figure by which we attribute life and action to inanimate objects. We say, "The ground *thirsts* for rain," or "The earth *smiles* with plenty." "When Israel went out of Egypt, the house of Jacob from a people of strange language; the sea saw it;

and fled; Jordan was driven back. The mountains skipped like rams, and the little hills like lambs."

Apostrophe is a turning off from the regular course of the subject, to address some person or thing; as, "Death is swallowed up in victory. O death! where is thy sting? O grave! where is thy victory?"

The next figure in order is *Antithesis*. Comparison is founded on the resemblance; antithesis, on the contrast or opposition of two objects. Contrast has always the effect to make each of the contrasted objects appear in a stronger light.

"Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;

"Strong, without rage; without overflowing, full."

"If you seek to make one rich, study not to increase his stores, but to diminish his desires."

Interrogation The unfigured, literal use of interrogation, is to ask a question; but when men are strongly moved, whatever they would affirm or deny, with great earnestness, they naturally put in the form of a question, expressing thereby the strongest confidence of the truth of their own sentiment, and appealing to their hearers for the impossibility of the contrary. Thus Balaam expressed himself to Balak: "The Lord is not a man, that he should lie, neither the son of man, that he should repent. Hath he said it? and shall he not do it? Hath he spoken it? and shall he not make it good?"

Exclamations are the effect of strong emotions of the mind: such as, surprise, admiration, joy, grief, and the like. "Wo is me, that I sojourn in Mesech, that I dwell in the tents of Kedar!"

The last figure of speech that we shall mention, is what writers call *Amplification* or *Climax*. It consists in heightening all the circumstances of an object or action which we desire to place in a strong light. We shall give an instance from the charge of a judge to the jury, in the case of a woman accused of murdering her own child: "Gentlemen, if one man had anyhow slain another, if an adversary had killed his opposer, or a woman occasioned the death of her enemy, even these criminals would have been capitally punished by the Cornelian law; but, if this guiltless infant, who could make no enemy, had been murdered by its own nurse, what punishments would not then the mother have demanded? With what cries and exclamations would she have stunned your ears! What shall we say then, when a woman, guilty of homicide, a mother, of the murder of her innocent child, hath comprised all those

misdeeds in one single crime : a crime, in its own nature, detestable ; in a woman, prodigious ; in a mother, incredible ; and perpetrated against one, whose age called for compassion, whose near relation claimed affection, and whose innocence deserved the highest favour ?”

The fundamental rule for writing with accuracy, and into which all others might be resolved, undoubtedly is, *to communicate, in correct language and in the clearest and most natural order, the ideas which we mean to transfuse into the minds of others.*

DIRECTIONS FOR USING CAPITAL LETTERS.

IT is proper to begin with a capital,

1. The first word of every book, chapter, letter, note, or any other piece of writing.

2. The first word after a period ; and, if the two sentences are totally independent, after a note of interrogation or exclamation.

3. The appellations of the Deity ; as, “ God, Jehovah, the Almighty, the Supreme Being, the Lord, Providence, Messiah, the Holy Spirit.”

4. Proper names of persons, places, streets, mountains, rivers, ships ; as, “ George, York, Strand, Alps, Thames, Seahorse.”

5. Adjectives derived from the proper names of persons, places, streets, mountains, rivers, ships ; as, “ Washingtonian, English,” &c.

6. The first word of an example, and of a quotation in a direct form ; as, “ Always remember this ancient maxim, ‘ Know thyself.’ ”

7. The first word of every line in poetry.

8. Every substantive and principal word in the titles of books ; as, “ Thomson’s Seasons ; Rollin’s Ancient History.”

9. The pronoun *I*, and interjection *O*, are written in capitals ; as, “ I write ; Hear, O earth.”

10. Words of particular importance ; as, “ The Reformation, the Restoration, the Revolution.”

11. The names of articles of commerce, when entered in books and advertisements, &c. and all sums of money specified in notes, bonds ; the names of months and days of the week ; the names of religious sects ; and all titles of honour.

SYNOPSIS FOR PARSING.

Com.	Noun	1	Perf.	Sing.	Num.	Mas.	Gen.	Nom.	
Prop.		2		Plur.		Fem.		Pos.	
Perf.	Pronoun	3				Neut.		Obj.	Case
Rel.									
Reg.	Tran.	Verb	Ind.	Mode	Pres.	1			
Irreg.	Intr.		Imp.		Imp.	2	Per.	Sin.	Nam
			Pot.		Perf.	3		Plu.	
			Sub.		Plup.				
			Inf.		1 Fut.				
					2 Fut.				

Conjugation of a Regular Verb for the **ACTIVE** and **PASSIVE** Voice.

ACTIVE VOICE.*Present Tense.*

Love

Imperfect Tense.

Loved:

Present Participle. *Perf. Participle.* *Compound Perf Part.*
 Loving. Loved. Having loved.

PARTICIPLES FOR THE VERB IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

Present Participle. *Perfect Part.* *Compound Perfect Part.*
 Being loved. Loved. Having been loved.

The pupil, in looking words to parse, will usually find, in Dictionaries, a noun in the singular number; an adjective in the positive state; and a verb in the indicative mode, present tense, 1st. pers. singular. *Give Voice; v. a.* stand for Transitive verb, and *v. n.* for Intransitive.

Words ending with *y*, preceded by a consonant, form the plurals of nouns, the persons of verbs, verbal nouns, past participles, comparatives, and superlatives, by changing *y*, into *ies*: as, *spy, spies; I carry, thou carriest; he carrieth, or carries; carrier, carried; happy, happier, happiest.*

The present participle in *ing*, retains the *y*, that *i* may not be doubled; as, *carry, carrying, bury, burying, &c.*

But *y*, preceded by a vowel, in such instances as the above, is not changed: as, *boy, boys; I cloy, he cloys, cloyed, &c.*; except in *pay, pay, and say*; from which are formed, *laid, paid, and said*; and their compounds, *unaid, unpaid, unsaid, &c.*

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

LESSON I.

The dog barks. A child cries. The man walks. I

am. Thou art. He is. She is. We are. Ye are. You are. They are. A flower blossoms. An apple grows. It rains. We sit. They learn. I hate. Thou lovest. An orange is sweet.

LESSON II.

An ode will be sung. I was there. Thou hast been. They had been. She will be. He shall have been. The full moon shines. Look at me. Mind your study. Love your parents. Obey the instructor. Hear the orders. Give the answer. Sit down. Read the lesson.

LESSON III.

You may stay. He should go. Thou canst study. It may have been. She could have had. We should have been loved. They cannot see. Ye might have understood. If he stands. Unless ye repent. Although they hear. Were she there. Had I been there. If thou hast been.

LESSON IV.

I love study. She desires to learn. Good boys wish to improve. He dares not stir. Let me go. Permit me to read. Thou art able to walk. She wished to have sent it. Ye need not stay. They were sorry to have lost them.

LESSON V.

Sarah is a virtuous woman; I esteem her very much. Thou improvest daily, and thy example encourages others. We completed our journey yesterday, and were happy. The boys came home to-day; they have deceived me greatly. She has written the letter, and wishes it sent by the stage. He had given up the book, before I went. After they had waited a long time, they departed. His fears will detect him, and he shall not escape. The Committee will have agreed on a report before he will get there.

LESSON VI.

I am sincere, thou art industrious, he is loved. We honour them. You encourage us. They commend her. Thou dost improve. Our hopes did flatter us. They have deceived themselves. Ye have resigned him. Good humour shall prevail. We shall have advanced. Let us improve ourselves. Let him consider that. They may offend him. We might surpass them. We should have considered. Thou mightest have improved. To see the sun is pleasant.

LESSON VII.

I have seen him once, perhaps twice. Thirdly, and lastly, I shall conclude. This plant is found here, and elsewhere. Only to-day is properly ours. The task is already performed. We are wisely and happily directed. We have

will they arrive? Some things make for him, others against him. He can acquire no virtue, unless he makes some sacrifices. Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall.

LESSON VIII.

Calm was the day, and the scene delightful. We may expect a calm after a storm. To prevent passion, is easier than to calm it. Better is a little with content, than a great deal with anxiety. The gay and dissolute think little of the miseries which are stealing softly after them. A little attention will rectify some errors.

LESSON IX.

The contented mind spreads ease and cheerfulness around it. The school of experience teaches many useful lessons. In the path of life are many thorns, as well as flowers. Thou shouldst do justice to all men, even to enemies. Vanity and presumption ruin many a promising youth. Food, clothing, and credit, are the rewards of industry. He and William live together in great harmony. No age, nor condition, is exempt from trouble. Wealth, or virtue, or any valuable acquisition, is not attainable by idle wishes. The British nation is great and generous. The company is assembled.

LESSON X.

The man who is faithfully attached to religion, may be relied on with confidence. The vices which we should especially avoid, are those which most easily beset us. They who are born in high stations, are not always happy. Our parents and teachers are the persons whom we ought, in a particular manner, to respect. If our friend is in trouble, we, whom he knows and loves, may console him. Thou art the man who has improved his privileges, and who will reap the reward. I am the person who owns a fault committed, and who disdains to conceal it by falsehood. That sort of pleasure weakens and debases the mind. Even in these times, there are many persons, who from disinterested motives, are solicitous to promote the happiness of others.

LESSON XI.

The restless, discontented person, is not a good friend, a good neighbour, or a good subject. The young, the healthy and the prosperous, should not presume on their advantages. The scholar's diligence will secure the tutor's approbation. The good parent's greatest joy is, to see his children wise and virtuous. Wisdom and virtue ennoble us. Vice and folly debase us. Whom can we so justly love, as them who have endeavoured to make us wise and

happy? When a person has nothing to do, he is almost always tempted to do wrong. We need not urge Charles to do good; he loves to do it.

LESSON XII.

The business is, at last, completed; but long ago, I intended to do it. I expected to see the king, before he left Windsor. The misfortune did happen; but we early hoped and endeavoured to prevent it. To have been censured by so judicious a friend, would have greatly discouraged me. Having early disgraced himself, he became mean and dispirited. Knowing him to be my superiour, I cheerfully submitted. We should always prepare for the worst, and hope for the best. A young man, so learned and virtuous, promises to be a very useful member of society. When our virtuous friends die, they are not lost forever: they are only gone before us to a happier world. Neither threatenings nor any promises, could make him violate the truth. Charles is not insincere; and therefore we may trust him. From whom was that information received? To whom do that house, and those fine gardens belong?

LESSON XIII.

He and I commenced our studies at the same time. If we contend about trifles, and violently maintain our opinion, we shall gain but few friends. Though James and myself are rivals, we do not cease to be friends. If Charles acquire knowledge, good manners, and virtue, he will secure esteem. William is respected, because he is upright and obliging. These persons are abundantly more oppressed than we are. Though I am not so good a scholar as he is, I am, perhaps, not less attentive than he, to study. Charles was a man of knowledge, learning, politeness, and religion. In our travels, we saw much to approve, and much to condemn. The book is improved by many useful corrections, alterations and additions. She is more talkative and lively than her brother; but not so well informed, nor so uniformly cheerful.

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